Errata

Vrijheid et al. [Environ Health Perspect 119:598–606 (2011)] have reported errors in their paper, which resulted from errors in formulas applied to convert risk estimates for continuous exposure from reviewed studies. These errors affect the summary values in their Abstract, Figure 1, Tables 2 and 3, and Supplemental Material, Table 2A–E.

Data for Dadvand (2011a), Dolk et al. (2010), Strickland et al. (2009) and Marshall et al. (2010) have been corrected in Supplemental Material, Table 2A–E (pp. 5–14; doi:10.1289/ehp.1002946). Because several summary values were incorrect in Tables 2 and 3, the corrected tables are presented here. In addition, in Figure 1C (PM_{10} and ASDs), "Dolk et al. (2009)" should be "Hansen et al. (2009)." Figure 1 has been corrected online.

These errors also affect the meta-analysis estimates in the abstract (under "Data synthesis"), which have been corrected here:

> In meta-analyses, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) exposures were related to increases in risk of coarctation of the aorta [odds ratio (OR) per 10 ppb NO_2 = 1.20; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.00–144; OR per 1 ppb SO_2 = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.00–1.08] and tetralogy of Fallot (OR per 10 ppb NO_2 = 1.25; 95% CI, 1.02–1.51; OR per 1 ppb SO_2 = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.00–1.08), and PM_{10} (particulate matter ≤ 10 μm) exposure was related to an increased risk of atrial septal defects (OR per 10 μg/m^3 = 1.14; 95% CI, 1.01–1.28).

None of these corrections affect the statistical significance of the pooled estimates or the conclusions of the paper.

The authors apologize for the errors.

The January 2011 Focus article erroneously stated the Qori Kalis glacier retreated 18 feet per year in the last 15 years (Schmidt CW. 2011. Out of equilibrium? The world's changing ice cover. Environ Health Perspect 119:A20–A28; http://dx.doi.org/10.1289/ehp.119-a20). This glacier has actually retreated an average of 180 feet per year in the last 15 years. *EHP* regrets the error.

Table 2. Summary of meta-analysis of studies on air pollutant exposures and cardiac anomalies.

Pollutant and anomaly combination	Studies included[a]	Total number of cases[b]	Continuous exposure[c] Heterogeneity *p*-value	Continuous exposure[c] Summary OR (95% CI)[d]	High versus low exposure Heterogeneity *p*-value	High versus low exposure Summary OR (95% CI)[d]
CO			per 1 ppm			
ASDs	1, 2, 5, 6, 9	1,337	0.10	0.87 (0.72–1.05)	0.17	0.86 (0.75–0.99)
VSDs	1, 2, 5, 6, 9	3,710	< 0.001	1.14 (0.66–1.98)	< 0.001	1.18 (0.82–1.69)
Conotruncal defects	1, 2, 5, 6	1,156	0.02	0.95 (0.57–1.58)	0.01	0.95 (0.62–1.44)
NO_2			per 10 ppb			
ASDs	2, 5, 6, 9	952	0.81	1.10 (0.91–1.33)	0.28	1.07 (0.90–1.26)
VSDs	2, 5, 6, 9	3,460	0.002	1.12 (0.87–1.44)	0.03	0.92 (0.77–1.12)
Coarctation of the aorta	2, 5, 7, 9	756	0.31	1.20 (1.00–1.44)	0.13	1.04 (0.86–1.26)
Tetralogy of Fallot	2, 5, 7, 9	704	0.23	1.25 (1.02–1.51)	0.06	1.04 (0.70–1.55)
O_3			per 10 ppb			
ASDs	1, 2, 5, 6, 9	1,307	0.08	1.10 (0.92–1.32)	0.31	0.99 (0.83–1.19)
VSDs	1, 2, 5, 6, 9	3,557	0.04	0.94 (0.82–1.08)	0.02	0.93 (0.73–1.18)
Conotruncal defects	1, 2, 5, 6	1,164	0.64	1.07 (0.96–1.19)	0.45	1.13 (0.89–1.42)
PM_{10}			per 10 μg/m^3			
ASDs	2, 5, 6, 9	951	0.10	1.14 (1.01–1.28)	0.02	1.23 (0.91–1.67)
VSDs	2, 5, 6, 9	3,410	0.12	1.03 (0.96–1.10)	0.70	0.93 (0.84–1.02)
Coarctation of the aorta	2, 5, 7, 9	761	0.02	1.10 (0.88–1.39)	0.48	1.00 (0.79–1.26)
Tetralogy of Fallot	2, 5, 7, 9	546	0.37	1.00 (0.87–1.15)	0.02	0.91 (0.53–1.56)
SO_2			per 1 ppb			
ASDs	2, 5, 6, 9	909	0.01	0.96 (0.86–1.07)	0.01	0.85 (0.57–1.28)
	2, 5, 6, 10[e]	914	0.01	0.97 (0.87–1.08)	0.02	0.92 (0.63–1.33)
VSDs	2, 5, 6, 9	3,217	< 0.001	1.03 (0.97–1.11)	< 0.001	0.96 (0.63–1.46)
	2, 5, 6, 10[e]	3,056	< 0.001	1.01 (0.94–1.07)	< 0.001	1.08 (0.81–1.44)
	2, 4, 5, 6[f]				< 0.001	1.05 (0.76–1.46)
Coarctation of the aorta	2, 5, 7, 9	682	0.71	1.04 (1.00–1.08)	0.29	1.06 (0.89–1.27)
	2, 5, 7, 10[e]	687	0.02	1.01 (0.94–1.07)	0.01	0.89 (0.61–1.32)
	2, 4, 5, 7[f]				0.95	1.10 (0.92–1.31)
Tetralogy of Fallot	2, 5, 7, 9	655	0.10	1.04 (1.00–1.08)	< 0.001	0.80 (0.45–1.41)
	2, 5, 7, 10[e]	670	0.05	1.03 (0.97–1.09)	0.06	1.02 (0.75–1.39)
	2, 4, 5, 7				0.13	1.13 (0.93–1.36)

[a]Studies included are different in each pollutant-anomaly meta-analysis depending on the data they published. References are as follows: 1, Ritz et al. (2002); 2, Gilboa et al. (2005); 4, Rankin et al. (2009); 5, Strickland et al. (2009); 6, Hansen et al. (2009); 7, Dolk et al. (2010); 9, Dadvand et al. (2011b); 10, Dadvand et al. (2011a). [b]Number of cases included in the continuous exposure analysis. [c]Conversion factors: CO, 1 ppb = 1.15 μg/m^3; NO_2, 1 ppb = 1.88 μg/m^3; O_3, 1 ppb = 1.96 μg/m^3; SO_2, 1 ppb = 2.62 μg/m^3. [d]When heterogeneity *p*-value is < 0.10, the OR from random effect model is shown; otherwise, the OR from the fixed-effects model is shown. [e]Sensitivity analysis using Dadvand 2011a instead of Dadvand 2011b. [f]Sensitivity analysis including Rankin 2009 instead of Dadvand 2011b.

Table 3. Summary of meta-analysis of studies on air pollutant exposures and orofacial clefts.

Pollutant and anomaly combination	Studies included[a]	Total number of cases[b]	Continuous exposure[c] Heterogeneity *p*-value	Continuous exposure[c] Summary OR (95% CI)[d]	High versus low exposure Heterogeneity *p*-value	High versus low exposure Summary OR (95% CI)[d]
CO			per 1 ppm			
Cleft lip/palate[e]	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	1,498	0.03	0.89 (0.66–1.20)	0.002	0.99 (0.79–1.24)
Cleft palate	1, 2, 6, 8	697	0.009	0.68 (0.36–1.25)	0.06	0.78 (0.55–1.12)
NO_2			per 10 ppb			
Cleft lip/palate	2, 6, 7, 8	1,423	0.43	1.00 (0.87–1.16)	0.25	1.06 (0.88–1.28)
Cleft palate	2, 6, 7, 8	809	0.12	0.91 (0.76–1.08)	0.23	0.79 (0.62–1.01)
O_3			per 10 ppb			
Cleft lip/palate	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	1,950	0.20	1.10 (0.99–1.21)	0.22	1.06 (0.96–1.17)
Cleft palate	1, 2, 6, 8	702	0.79	0.99 (0.83–1.18)	0.42	1.00 (0.79–1.26)
PM_{10}			per 10 μg/m^3			
Cleft lip/palate	2, 3, 6, 7, 8	2,072	0.70	1.01 (0.96–1.06)	0.45	1.02 (0.94–1.11)
Cleft palate	2, 6, 7, 8	803	0.008	0.91 (0.58–1.41)	0.15	0.86 (0.70–1.07)
SO_2			per 1 ppb			
Cleft lip/palate	2, 3, 6, 7, 8	1,976	0.06	0.99 (0.94–1.05)	0.01	1.06 (0.87–1.29)
	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8[f]				0.02	1.06 (0.89–1.27)
Cleft palate	2, 6, 7, 8	764	0.35	1.03 (0.98–1.07)	0.17	0.94 (0.81–1.10)

[a]References are as follows: 1, Ritz et al. (2002); 2, Gilboa et al. (2005); 3, Hwang and Jaakkola (2008); 4, Rankin et al. (2009); 6, Hansen et al. (2009); 7, Dolk et al. (2010); 8, Marshall et al. (2010). [b]Number of cases included in the continuous exposure analysis. [c]Conversion factors: CO, 1 ppb = 1.15 μg/m^3; NO_2, 1 ppb = 1.88 μg/m^3; O_3, 1 ppb = 1.96 μg/m^3; SO_2, 1 ppb = 2.62 μg/m^3. [d]When heterogeneity *p*-value is < 0.10 the OR from random effect model is shown; otherwise, the OR from the fixed-effect model is shown. [e]Cleft lip with or without cleft palate. [f]Sensitivity analysis including Rankin 2009 (no continuous exposure estimate available).